URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MARYPORT.

FREDK KELLY,
CLERK.

Town Hall,
Maryport, 2: March 1899

Dear Sir,

At the request of Dr Little, Medical Officer of Health, for above Urban District, I send you herewith a press copy of his Annual Report.

Yours faithfully
F. Kelly Jr

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Report of the Medical Officer
for the year 1898

To the
Maryport Urban District Council

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report for the year 1898.

Births. The number of births registered in the Sub-District during the year was 356 of which 211 belong to the Parish of Netherhall and 145 to the Township of Ellenborough and Ewanrigg.

This is equivalent to a birth rate of:-

In Parish of Netherhall 26.21 per 1000 persons living
Ellenborough & Ewanrigg 32.43 —
Whole District 28.43 —

This is somewhat below the average for this district.

The Percentage of illegitimacy is 6.4

Mortality. I have to record another low death rate for the year 1898, though not quite so low as that of the two previous years which were quite exceptionally low. The total number of deaths registered in the whole district amounts to 157 of which 127 belong to the Parish of Netherhall and 62 to Ellenborough & Ewanrigg. This is equivalent to a death rate of:-

Parish of Netherhall 18.77 per 1000 persons living
Ellenborough & Ewanrigg 13.82
Whole District 15.09

The death rate in 1896 and 1897 were 16.65 and 13.01 respectively

	All ages	Under 1 year	1 under 5	5 under 15	15 under 25	25 under 65	65 and upwards
[illegible] Rathmichael	127	42	18	6	3	32	26
[illegible] of Dundrum							
[illegible] Stranorlar	62	15	9	4	5	15	14

	Scarlatina	Diphtheria
	1	
		1

Stranorlar

	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diarrhœa	Erysipelas	Rheumatic Fever	Phthisis	Bronchitis, Pneumonia & Pleurisy	Heart Disease	Influenza	Typhoid	All other diseases	
	11	1	11				13			1	22	60
	1			1	9	10	8	3	2	33	67	
	5		4			5				9	24	
	1				3	9	2	2	4	17	48	

Urban

	189	87	27	10	8	47	40		1	1		
	16	1	15			18			1	31	8	45
	2			1	12	19	10	5	6	50	10	85

The number of deaths in the different quarters show great discrepancy. Thus they:-

in the 1st	quarter	89	deaths
2nd	-	81	-
3rd	-	42	-
4th	-	37	-

Thus the last quarter which is usually the second highest is this year the lowest.

Annexed hereto is a table of deaths classified according to diseases, ages, & localities from which it will be seen that there were from Scarlatina 1 death, Diphtheria 1, Measles 18, Whooping Cough 1, Diarrhoea 18, Rheumatic Fever 1, Phthisis 12, Respiratory diseases 37, Heart disease 10, Influenza 5, Injuries 7, and all other diseases 81.

Measles has been as usual the most fatal of the epidemics. It was a continuation of the epidemic which began towards the close of the previous year. The number of deaths from Diarrhoea is also a good deal higher than usual for this district.

Infantile death rate. The number of deaths in children under 1 year of age amounts to 8.7 which is equivalent to a death rate of 160.10 per 1000 Births registered. This is consistently higher than that of the two previous years but lower than that of 1885. and is due principally to Measles & Diarrhoea. The rate in 1896 was 132.5 and in 1897-115.

Zymotic death Rate. The number of deaths from Zymotic diseases amounts to 36 equivalent to a rate of 2.65 per 1000 [illegible]

the population. This is very slightly higher than 1897 which was 2.77, and 1896 being 2.84.
The great majority of the deaths were due, as has been said, to bronchitis and diarrhoea including the 14 deaths from measles in 1897 the total number of deaths for the epidemic is brought up to 32. Scarlatina, on the other hand, which has proved very extensively only accounted for one death.

Phthisis death rate. Twelve deaths were attributed to Phthisis during the year giving a death rate of 0.98 per 1000 of the population being slightly lower than that of the two preceding years that of 1896 being 1.03 and 1897-1.11. It may be remarked here that the deaths from Phthisis by no means represents the whole of the deaths from Tuberculosis but only that portion which affects the lungs. In the tables no provision is made for the classification of other forms of tuberculosis and they have to be adapted to the category of "all other diseases". Considering the prominence of the subject at the present time this ought to be remedied at once.

Death Rate from Respiratory Diseases is much higher than that of the last two years, amounting to 2.98 per 1000 of the population; that of 1896 being 2.81 and that of 1897-1.99. This is somewhat paradoxical when we consider the general healthiness of the year [illegible] an epidemic of Influenza was no doubt responsible for [illegible]

Notification of Infectious Diseases

[illegible] during the past year as have been dealt with under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889. The total number of cases notified was 109 of which 3 were cases of Scarlet fever, 92 of Scarlatina, 13 of Diphtheria, 1 of Typhoid and 6 of Erysipelas. The annexed table shows the population, births, and deaths in the various districts classified according to Streets, Ages, & localities.

The Scarlet fever cases were imported from abroad probably from Ingestria. They were all of a mild type and were removed to the Isolation Hospital & detained there till recovery. Fortunately the disease did not spread.

So far as Scarlatina has been prevalent but the cases have been of a mild type only one death being attributed to it. The Diphtheria cases mostly occurred when in Scarlatina patients or in those in which Scarlatina existed.

The Isolation Hospital [illegible] the Small pox cases as without it we should have had great difficulty in preventing the spread of disease among unprotected persons & the community.

Water Supply. The annual visit of the owners of the water supply was made on June 22nd. The Haybrough reservoirs the filter beds & [illegible]

on this occasion owing to want of time. The pumping machinery and the hill were not inspected and anything was found on the whole satisfactory - The nuisance of the surface water from the fact and Pepcastle Farms has been abated by deflecting the water into the stream which is conveyed underneath the road by means of a tube. [illegible] opening through the bridge wall on each side for carrying the surface water into the same which would be better cleared. The Keswick Sewerage works were inspected and were at the time I was there in a most unsatisfactory condition. The settling tank was full and the sewage overflowed into the carriers with very little abatement of solids. Owing to the want of capacity of the tank the sewage is much too strong - The state of the effluent was actually worse than at the settling tank and some cleaning matter which was running into the tank appeared at the effluent end -

The Portinscale sewage works were also visited and were in a very unsatisfactory condition and showing for the difference of size in a very slight effluent than the Keswick [illegible] by a copy of my report was forwarded to the Local Government Board, to the Rural District Council and to the Urban District Council - The same report as to the Portinscale works was forwarded by the Local Government Board to the Rural District Council [illegible]

four analyses of the water from the
Thames (1) the water
as it comes in (2) the water
as it comes out (3) the
filtered water (4) the water
from the Lake. The first was intended to be taken at the point
of the current into the Lake, the second at
the outlet, the third at the mill race and the
fourth from a tap in Laxyford — without going
into the details the general results are that all
four samples were good; that the best sample
was the one taken above the Lake
and contained the smallest amount of organic
matter; that the sample just below the Lake
was the worst and contained more organic
matter than was advisable; that it improved
as it got further on its way to the first mill
race. That there was a slight improvement
after filtration but not as great as should be
expected from a good filter in first class working
order — There was nothing to show in
the specimens that the organic matter was
of animal origin — It has always been
held as a fact in Chemical analysis to be stated
that the purest specimen was the one taken
above the Lake but the apparent paradox
was explained when it was proved that on
examining that the specimen had been taken
by the Lake above the Parish
Portmanteau sewage works

During January a deputation from
Nairn brought down large
quantities of
the water and

being in my opinion attributable to it. Nice would point to the desirability of increased storage so as to avoid the necessity of using storm water and of more efficient filter beds.

Best wishes has been shown during the year in the improvement of sanitary property but the opening up of the Broad Passage and the substitution of an open street is a great improvement hygienically as well as esthetically and morally

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant

James Little M.D.

Health Officer

Lancaster

Dec. 30th, 1889

30: January. 1899

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Medical Officer of
Healths
Annual Report
for the
Urban District of Marypor